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BOOK REVIEWS

Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Kaisers Hadrianus. Von WILHELM WEBER. Mit 8 Abbildungen. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1907. Pp. viii+288. M. 8.

Weber dedicates his book to his teacher, Professor von Domaszewski, whose influence and teaching are manifest throughout the work. In his preface he emphasizes that this is primarily a historical investigation, not a source study, yet he often touches on the question of sources and sometimes makes new and good deductions from the evidence he has gathered. The thorough way in which inscriptions, coins, etc., have been made use of is most praiseworthy. In this respect Weber's work is a silent criticism on his predecessors, Schultz and Kornemann, for he shows how much evidence they overlooked which might have a bearing on the difficult problems of source. Yet not infrequently this striving for absolute completeness has led to the introduction of material which only by the boldest hypothesis can be connected with the subject under discussion. This is, however, a fault easily forgiven, as Weber seldom bases any conclusions on such evidence alone.

The work is divided into four chapters. Chapter i, "The New Emperor," deals mostly with the question of the adoption of Hadrian by Trajan. One feels, after reading this, that almost the last word has now been said on the subject, and we still do not know whether the empress Plotina persuaded Trajan in his last moments to adopt her favorite, or failing in this, falsely asserted that the adoption took place.

Chapter ii covers the period from the accession to Hadrian's arrival in Rome. Weber's work here is not only better but more productive. Particularly commendable is the citation, on p. 49, of Epictetus *Diss.* iii. 13. 9, regarding the "Peace-Emperor" and the conclusion that the exposition was indebted to Hadrian's announcement of the policy of his reign. Still more keen is the author's comment (n. 172) on the well-balanced style and accurate statement of the *Vita* 5. 2. It is a good argument for the existence and ability of Kornemann's last great historian of Rome. Pages 54 to 82 contain a very thorough discussion of the date and circumstances of the return, in which Weber arrives at the result, that Hadrian started his return trip in 117 A. D. but did not reach Rome till July 9, 118 (a new date in place of August 7-8, formerly accepted).

Chapter ii deals with the first great journey (121-25 A. D.). Weber makes extensive use of coins for the purpose of settling the order in which the various provinces were visited. There can be no question that he has added to our knowledge of Hadrian's movements, though in some places, notably p. 99, his handling of the coins is not clear, if indeed it be sound. The results of the chapter may be summed up in a list of the provinces in the order visited with dates added. Gaul (121 A. D.), Germany, Noricum, Britain (122), Gaul, Spain, Libya, Parthia (123), Asia Minor, Islands, Thrace (124), Moesia, Dacia, Macedonia, Thessaly, Athens (125), Peloponnesus, Athens, Delphi, Dodona, Sicily, Rome.

Chapter iv treats of the residence in Italy (125-28 A. D.) and of the second journey (128-34 A. D.). The same method is employed; inscriptions and especially coins are used to support and interpret the statements of the historians. Dates and succession of provinces visited are as follows: Africa (128), Numidia, Mauretania, Rome, Athens (129), Asia Minor, Cilicia, Syria, Arabia, Palestine, Palmyra, Jerusalem (130), Arabia, Egypt, Upper Egypt, Alexandria (131), Syria, Pontos, Athens (132), war in Judaea (133-34), Rome (134).

This very interesting book closes with a chronological table of the events from 117 to 134 A. D. and indices of names, places, inscriptions, and papyri. It is to be regretted that the author did not extend the same minute care to the proofreading which is manifest in the investigation. Misprints are rather frequent, but false citations are a graver fault. I found far too many, though I made no attempt to verify all. In some cases inscriptions or coins cited accurately in one passage are given inaccurately in another. It is apparent that the author did not verify his references after the paper was in proof.

HENRY A. SANDERS

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Ancient Italy: Historical and Geographical Investigations in Central Italy, Magna Graecia, Sicily, and Sardinia. By ETTORE PAIS; translated from the Italian by C. DENSMORE CURTIS. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1908. \$5.00.

Chiefly through his *Storia di Roma* the author of the present volume is already well known to scholars, who recognize that no one has ever so minutely analyzed the sources for early Rome or has brought to the task more profound knowledge or a keener intelligence. While we may often dissent from his interpretations and may refuse to follow him to the extremes of his destructive criticism, we owe unqualified respect to his pre-eminent learning and ability. The twenty-six papers incorporated in this volume originally appeared at various times either in the periodicals